

Mr. Cleghorn thought they ought to vote for Portuguese as well as Japanese. In his opinion, 6000 Japanese could be brought here for \$300,000.

Mr. Bishop moved that all the moneys received from planters be returned into the Treasury.

Mr. Rowell's motion, with Mr. Bishop's amendment, was carried.

In reply to Mr. Rowell, Mr. Gulick said there were sufficient applications for another shipload of Portuguese.

Mr. Rowell then moved that \$90,000 be inserted for Portuguese immigration.

Mr. Hitchcock asked if any change had been made in the contracts, as he felt sure that the planters would not take another shipment of Portuguese with similar contracts to those received by the S. S. City of Paris.

In reply to Mr. Bishop, the Minister stated that the applications on hand for Portuguese were made during the first quarter of the year, and none of them had been countermanded since.

Item of \$90,000 passed.

The committee to whom was referred the Court-house and Lockups, recommended to insert for—

Hawaii	\$6200
Kauai	500
Mani	500
Oahu	500

\$7700

Passed.

Mr. W. O. Smith moved that an item be inserted for

Improvements of Oahu Jail, \$10,000. He advocated utilizing the jail at Lahaina.

Mr. Cleghorn asked how he proposed to employ the prisoners at Lahaina?

Mr. Smith: On plantations.

Mr. Cleghorn thought so, and he strongly objected to any such course being adopted. To put prisoners in the field to work alongside respectable laborers was highly degrading to the latter class. In his opinion, all prisoners ought to be brought to Honolulu to work on the roads.

Mr. Smith repeated what he had often before stated about the disgraceful conduct of Oahu Jail.

The allotted time for the consideration of the Appropriation Bill having elapsed, the Committee rose and reported progress.

The President appointed on the Select Committee to consider the item of Palace Stables, the Minister of the Interior, Richardson, Keau, Nawahi and Bush.

The Minister of Finance moved a reconsideration of the resolution passed yesterday on the subject of duties being paid in gold.

Mr. Smith asked if His Majesty's Ministers had had any communication from the United States Minister Resident.

The Attorney-General said he had had a conversation with him. He had stated that the present system works detrimental to American interests on the islands. The question is solely to retain amicable relations between the Islands and the United States. A resolution was passed suspending the payment in gold pending the passage of the Currency Bill. That bill having passed, it was only right to put the gold law in force. Under such circumstances a resolution like that passed yesterday might be construed into an unfriendly act on the part of the Assembly towards the United States Government. The relations between the Islands and the United States are of somewhat greater importance than ever before, owing to the present depression in the price of the staple article of produce.

The motion to reconsider the resolution was carried.

Mr. Kaulukou moved it be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Kalua moved that it be laid on the table, and that in the near future one of His Majesty's Ministers confer with the U. S. Minister on this subject.

Mr. Aholo moved it be referred to the Attorney-General.

Mr. Frank Brown said he introduced the resolution, as he wanted to satisfy himself where all the notices that had appeared in the papers originated from.

The Attorney-General said he hoped the motion to lay on table would prevail, as he thought some amicable arrangement could be arrived at.

Motion to lay on table was carried.

Mr. Dole presented the following resolution:

"Be it resolved, That the Minister of Foreign Affairs be instructed to confer with the American Minister Resident upon the matter of the payment of Hawaiian duties in gold, and to arrange, if practicable, with him for a postponement of the time when such duties shall be required to be paid in gold to the 1st September, 1884."

Dr. J. Mott Smith disagreed with the resolution entirely. He considered it undignified to confer with the U. S. Minister on this question. It seemed to him that the disability spoken of was entirely a wrong construction of the law.

The Attorney-General said the United States Government, through its Minister, protested against the law being abrogated, as interfering with treaty stipulations. The United States Government had ratified the protest of their Minister Resident. He sup-

ported the resolution of the member for Lihue.

Motion lost.

The Chairman of the Printing Committee reported as printed the report of the Attorney-General on expenditures, under the head of "Criminal Expenses," and also one by the Minister of the Interior regarding road taxes.

Second reading of a bill relating to proceedings in bankruptcy. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Second reading of a bill to provide for the recovery of stolen property. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Consideration of a bill referring to Justices of the Supreme Court, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. A. S. Cleghorn in the Chair.

Mr. Kalua moved the first section be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Dole supported the passage of the Section. He pointed out that the present Constitution was made for several years ago, whereas now, the business of the Court was increased ten-fold.

Mr. Cecil Brown supported the bill, giving at length and with extreme clearness his reasons for so doing.

Mr. Nawahi opposed the bill.

On the Committee rising, they recommended the bill be indefinitely postponed. Report adopted.

The House adjourned at 4 p. m.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

THURSDAY, July 31, 1884.

The House met at 10 a. m.

Minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Cecil Brown, by request, was granted two weeks' leave of absence.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. Nakaleka in the chair.

Mr. Hitchcock moved to insert an item for a Professor of Chemistry in the Oahu College, \$4,000.

Mr. Kapena said that the item would be more appropriate among the appropriations for the Board of Education. He added that the keeper of the museum had suggested that she would be thankful if \$500 for the biennial period was granted for a boy to assist her.

Mr. Hitchcock agreed to his motion standing over until the appropriate time for its introduction.

Appropriations for the Finance Department were taken up.

Salary of Minister, \$12,000. Moved by Mr. Cecil Brown, and carried, that the item be reduced to \$11,000.

Salary of Auditor-General, \$10,000.

Mr. Kanealii moved the item be struck out of the bill.

Mr. Kaulukou moved that it pass as in the bill.

Debate ensued in the Hawaiian language, participated in by Messrs. Nawahi, Kapena, Palohau, Kauhane, Kalua, Kaulukou and Kaunamano spoke at length.

Mr. Dole said the object of the office of Auditor-General was to be a check upon the payment of public moneys. With some amendments the law would be a benefit. A bill to amend the act was before this House a few days ago and killed. It provided that the Auditor-General should be appointed by the Legislature instead of by the Government. The reason why such an amendment was necessary was that the officers upon whom the Auditor-General was intended to be a check are not the proper ones to appoint him. Now, the Ministers know this as well as any one, and so by the assistance of their paid followers they killed that amendment. The House has a perfect right to appropriate moneys and to refuse to appropriate moneys. If the House find out that the work of the Auditor-General for the last two years has been useless, it should not make a new appropriation for the office. If he (Mr. D.) hired a servant to do a certain kind of work, and he does not do it, he need not pay him. The Auditor-General has been paid to do a certain kind of work and he has not done it. If they found this money had been of no use, they ought to save it. In the old countries there is a class of men whose business it is to patch up marble statues when they are broken and to fill up cracks. So far as he could see, the Ministry represents some cracked marble statuary, and the Auditor-General has devoted his whole time to patching up and making things smooth. This is not what they pay him for, and they do not want that work to go on for the next two years. He was satisfied that if they take ten thousand dollars in silver, certificates, seal them up and pitch them over the Pali, it would do just as much good as the proposed appropriation. They would like to have a good Auditor-General. In the last Legislative Session a petition was sent to His Majesty, asking to have a good man appointed to this position. That man was not appointed because the Ministers knew he would be a check on them. They advised His Majesty to appoint a man who would not be a check upon them. They did not want an Auditor-General, they wanted a tool, and they got it. Section 16 of this Act declares that the Auditor-General shall not follow any private business or profes-

sion. The present Auditor-General had been employed in a business that yielded services to the Government, the accounts of which had to go through his own hands for approval, and he also conducted a large insurance business. This official has not only used his position to screen the Government, but has used it to screen himself. Is it their duty to appropriate money to maintain such an official to do this kind of work? The members who spoke in favor of this item all know what is proper just as well as he did. If the Attorney-General were to use his power to screen embezzlers, perjurers and other criminals, what would be thought of their appropriating money to keep him in office? If such was his character not a man in the country, with any self-respect would tolerate him, and no Legislature would continue his salary. Whatever those members have said, they know that in their inmost hearts they do not respect this official. And when they uphold him and support him they do not say what they will say some day after the Legislature is over. They had better look at this matter in a business point of view as they would look at their own business affairs. He favored the striking out of the item entirely.

Mr. J. T. Baker spoke in favor of the item. Mr. Widemann said it was evident that the House did not want to vote the amount for the present Auditor-General. The sentiment against this man was twofold. The requires him to do certain thing, and he has not done them. The law forbids him doing certain things, and he has done them. He was at a loss what to do, whether to vote for or against the item. It seemed to him, which ever was done it was all the same. He concluded by saying he should vote to strike out the item.

Mr. Pilipo spoke in favor of striking out the item.

Mr. Kaa favored the motion to strike out the item, for the reason that if the Auditor-General had performed his duty there would have been no bill presented at this session for the indemnification of the Minister of Finance for amounts illegally expended.

The motion to strike out was lost by a vote of 17 ayes to 19 noes.

Mr. Cecil Brown moved to add to the item the words "provided that no part of said sum shall be paid to the present incumbent."

At 12 the House took a recess till 1.30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. Nawahi moved the salary of Deputy Collector be reduced to \$5,000.

Mr. Cecil Brown said he did not believe in making reductions in the heads of the departments and increasing the salaries of subordinates.

Mr. Dole said this was not the time for increasing salaries. It was the time for keeping them as they were or reducing them. Item passed at \$5,000.

At 2 o'clock the Committee rose and reported as passed the following items:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Salary of Minister	\$11,000
" Auditor-General	10,000
" Registrar Public Accounts	6,000
" Clerk Finance Office	3,000
" Collector-General	8,000
" Deputy Collector	5,000

Mr. Pilipo reported as printed the Act to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors, approved the seventh day of August, 1882. Ordered to be distributed.

Mr. Dole called upon the Attorney-General for his report upon leases of Government lands.

Mr. Neumann said he had been engaged in Court up to the present moment, and he therefore asked a few days more indulgence. Granted.

Third reading of a bill to facilitate the settlement of homesteads. Passed.

Third reading of a bill to provide for the payment of salaries and carrying on of certain Government works, etc., until the 31st of August 1884. Passed.

Consideration of a bill relating to the sale of spirituous liquors, in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hitchcock said that he was in favor of the passage of the first section that "Sunday shall mean the time between 9 o'clock on the evening of Saturday and 6 o'clock of the morning of the succeeding Monday."

Mr. Kaulukou said if the Honorable Member for Hilo wished to retire to his bed at 9 o'clock, let him do so; but the general public were not in favor of retiring so early. The bill as it is at present, states Sunday to mean 11 o'clock on Saturday evening until 5 o'clock on Monday morning.

Mr. Dole said this bill had been considered by men who are not in favor of total abstinence, but they are of opinion that the sale of liquors being a necessary evil, that the effect of it shall be as light as possible. He knew the Honorable Member for Honolulu (Kaulukou) stood up as a champion of free liquor, but if he would meditate for an hour he would think differently. It is in the interests of good order and respectability that the time should be restricted to 9 o'clock p. m. on Saturdays. He (Mr. Dole) was not in favor of the bill at all, but he wished to restrict the hours for the sale of liquor, which was the next best thing to prohibition. He acknowledged there was a certain satis-

faction when tired and fatigued in taking a stimulant, but the satisfaction costs too much. The first drink he pays for and gets his change, and afterwards he loses his consciousness, and does not know whether he get his change or not. Instead of Sunday being day of rest, it is a day of dissatisfaction. It is the white man and Hawaiian that patronize the saloon. The Chinaman and the Portuguese do very little in this line, and it is the class who abstain who will eventually occupy the land.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost and the section passed, that is, that liquor saloons shall close on Saturday at 9 p. m. and not re-open before 6 a. m. on Monday.

The Committee rose, and their report was adopted.

Mr. Kalua moved to reconsider the bill relating to salaries, as there was a discrepancy between the English and Hawaiian versions. Carried.

A similar step was taken with regard to acquiring of homesteads, in consequence of a similar error in the translation.

Mr. Keau moved that the engrossing clerk be not paid for the re-engrossment, the fault being his.

House adjourned at 4 p. m.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

FRIDAY, August 1, 1884.

The House met at 10 a. m. Minutes of previous day were read and approved.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Dole presented a report from the Judiciary Committee against the passage of the bill to establish a Police Court at Hamakua, on the Island of Hawaii.

An amendment to a motion to adopt, moved by Mr. Kanealii, that the bill be laid on the table and considered with the bill, was carried.

The Judiciary Committee also reported upon the bill to prevent obstructions on the streets of Honolulu, recommending its passage. Adopted.

The Judiciary Committee also reported favorably upon the bill to enlarge the powers of Police Courts in certain cases of assault upon public officers. Adopted.

Mr. Dole presented a report from the Select Committee on Honolulu Waterworks, giving estimates prepared by Major Bender, engineer, showing that improvements, to include a reservoir in Luakaha Valley of eighteen million gallons capacity would require an appropriation of \$175,000, as follows:

Excavating basin above dam	\$ 50,000
Masonry of dam	44,000
Distributing reservoir	43,000
Gates of dam and reservoir	6,000
2500 feet pipe and laying	18,000
Contingencies	14,000
	\$175,000

Mr. Rowell thought the printing of the report was not necessary to enable the House to understand the question. The work could probably be done within the estimate of Major Bender, who, being a stranger, did not understand the ground formation.

Dr. J. Mott Smith agreed with the previous speaker, as the committee was simply appointed to procure practical information to guide the House in dealing with the subject.

On motion, the report was laid on the table for consideration with the item in the Appropriation Bill.

Mr. Rowell presented the report of the Select Committee on Government buildings and repairs, giving estimates amounting to \$55,000 for the works required. Adopted.

Mr. Kalua asked for further time for the committee on the report of the Board of Genealogy to make their report. Granted.

The Minister of Finance read a communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs respecting an interview with U. S. Minister Daggett, relative to the resolution of the House requesting the postponement of the collection of duties in gold until September 1st. He stated that the American Minister had found the delay that he had consented to for the passage of the Currency Bill had been greater than he had expected, and that any further delay would be inconsistent with treaty obligations. That the American Minister looked to the Government to carry out the order immediately.

Mr. Gibson therefore recommended that the order for the payment of duties in gold on the 1st day August be carried out. The report was adopted.

Dr. J. Mott Smith introduced a resolution limiting speeches of members to 5 minutes.

Mr. Kanealii said members ought not to be restricted in debate.

Mr. Palohau said that when any proposition came up, one member would get up and speak explaining the intent of the matter pending, or the idea of his side of the House, after all the points had been made by that one, others would get up and occupy the attention of the House without limit, in simply repeating what had already been said. Some members speaking so long that others got sleepy, or left the House. He was tired of such a course, and by way of an example, moved the previous question, which prevailed, and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Kaulia, the bill to amend Section 43 of Chapter 44 of the Civil Code be taken from the table and considered with the bill to regulate the sale of spirituous liquors, which was under consideration yesterday. Carried.

Mr. Kalua said that as a distinguished gentleman who had greatly benefited the Kingdom (Claus Spreckels) was going to leave on the steamer Alameda, for San Francisco, he moved that the House now take a recess till 1:30 p. m. Carried.

The House took a recess until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Consideration of the Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole, Mr. J. E. Bush in the chair.

Mr. Rowell moved that an item of \$175,000 for Honolulu waterworks be inserted in accordance with the report of the Select Committee, to whom the matter was referred. Passed.

Mr. Rowell moved to insert \$55,000 for Government buildings and repairs.

The Minister of Finance moved that the consideration of the item be postponed. Motion carried.

Mr. Kanealii moved to strike out the item of "\$8000 salary of Harbor-master." Lost. Mr. Dole moved it pass at \$7000.

Mr. Kapena moved it pass at \$6000. Carried.

Mr. Richardson moved to strike out the item of \$2400, salary of second entry clerk.

The Minister of Finance pointed out that the increased business at the Custom House necessitated more assistance, in order to accomplish the work.

Item passed.

Mr. Godfrey Brown moved that the salary of Collector at Mahukona be reduced to \$200.

Mr. Dole moved it be fixed at \$300. Carried.

Mr. Neumann proposed to reduce the salary of the Collector at Hilo to \$800.

The Minister of the Interior stated that the Government were in hopes of getting a favorable site near the water-front on which to erect a Custom-house, and, in order to obtain the services of a man to do his work faithfully, it is necessary to pay him a fair salary.

Mr. Bishop and Mr. Dole supported the idea of having a respectable man in the position, and passing a salary of \$2000.

Mr. Richardson moved the item read—"Collector and Postmaster," and pass at \$2400.

Passed at \$2000.

Mr. Dole moved to reduce the salary of Keeper of Kerosene Warehouse to \$600.

Mr. Neumann pointed out that the Keeper had to make entries of all kerosene received and delivered, and has to be there at all hours of the day, therefore he considered \$50 a month little enough.

Passed at \$600.

Mr. Dole moved that the salary of Surveyor and Guard pass at \$600. Carried.

Mr. Gulick, speaking on the subject of "assistant guards," pointed out the necessity of increasing the staff, and paying them well. The appropriation asked for would not be expended were it not necessary.

Item passed at \$15,000 as in the bill.

Mr. Godfrey Brown moved to insert the sum of \$609.93 for pay of Tax-collector at Kau. Passed.

The Minister of Finance moved to insert \$120,000 for purchase and substitution of gold coin for foreign silver.

Mr. Dole moved that \$150,000 be inserted. Carried.

The following items passed:

Harbor Master	6,000
Statistical Clerk	3,600
2nd Statistical Clerk	3,000
Surveyor and Guard	3,000
Entry Clerk	2,400
2nd Entry Clerks	2,400
Store keeper	3,600
Collector Kahului	3,000
" Mahukona	800
" Hilo	2,000
" Kawaihae	300
" Kealahou	100
" Kela	200
Keeper of Steamer Warehouse	1,200
Keeper Kerosene Warehouse	600
Surveyor and Guard, Kahului	2,000
Surveyor and Guard, Mahukona	600
" Surveyor and Guard, Hilo	1,200
Assistant Guards at all Ports	15,000
Incidentals, Custom House	4,000
Custom House Boat	1,200
Pay of Tax Assessors	28,000
Pay of Tax Collectors	26,000
Pay of Tax Collector at Kau	609.93
Pay of Tax Appeal Boards	1,000
National Debt falling due	176,200
Interest on National Debt	150,000
For Purchase and Substitution of Gold Coin for Foreign Coin	150,000
Subsidy to Oceanic Steamship Company	63,000
Hospital Fund (estimated receipts)	15,000

The House adjourned at 3:45 p. m.